UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/717,776	11/20/2003	Hirohisa Yamaguchi	TI-36362	8388

23494 7590 10/22/2007

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED
P O BOX 655474, M/S 3999
DALLAS, TX 75265

EXAMINER	
AGGARWAL, YOGESH K	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/22/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

uspto@ti.com
uspto@dlemail.itg.ti.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/717,776	YAMAGUCHI, HIROHISA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Yogesh K. Aggarwal	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 July 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-39 and 41-43* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *39 and 41-43* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14,16-27,29-31 and 33-37* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *15,28,32 and 38* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-39 and 41-43 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-6, 13, 14 and 33-37 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haas et al. (US PG-PUB # 2004/0012810), Kusaka (US PG-PUB # 20020093575) and further in view of Schell (US PG-PUB # 20040071249).

[Claim 1]

Haas et al. teaches a display system for transmitting and receiving picture or video images between one or more wireless remote devices and a host display communicating on an Ultra-Wideband (UWB) wireless network using a UWB protocol (Paragraphs 9, 11, 13, 27 and 28, figures 1-5, specifically figures 1 and 4), the display system comprising:

the host display unit (figure 1, combination of 104 and 110) comprising:

a display for presentation of the picture or video images (figure 1, projector screen 114, Paragraph 14); and

Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transceiver operating as a UWB host for wirelessly receiving the picture

or video images for presentation on the display (e.g. Paragraph 14 and 27), and for selectively transmitting picture or video images based on receipt of an image selection request from one of the wireless remote devices (Paragraphs 25 and 29 teach ordering images from the host display by the digital cameras); and

the one or more wireless remote devices comprising:

a digital camera unit (figure 1, digital camera 102) for capturing a picture or video image (Paragraph 11) and

Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transmitter. Haas further teaches wirelessly receiving the picture or video images for presentation on the display (Paragraph 13 and 27), the one or more wireless remote devices operable to wirelessly transmit captured picture or video images to the host display unit (Paragraphs 25 and 29 teach ordering images to the host display);

wherein one or more of the remote devices capture and transmit a picture or video image to the host display. (e.g. Paragraphs 29, 35-39, figures 3-5).

Haas fails to teach selectively receive picture or video images from the host display unit based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the host display unit and wherein upon receipt of an image selection request, the host display transmits the displayed image to the wireless video network, the image subsequently received by the requesting remote device on the network and a UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host,

respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals.

However Kusaka teaches an electronic camera 100 that is in wireless communication with mobile terminal 200 (external device) having an internal memory 210 (Paragraph 43). Kusaka teaches in figure 6 a method for image reception processing. Kusaka teaches that information indicating that there are image data having been transferred to an external device on a temporary basis is displayed at the display unit as thumbnail images (Paragraphs 72 and 73). Kusaka further teaches a decision is made as to whether or not the photographer has selected an image from the plurality of thumbnail images on display through the setting button, and the operation proceeds to S430 if a thumbnail image has been selected (Paragraph 74). Kusaka also teaches that the transmission recipient information and the image identification information are transmitted to the external device and also, a transfer request to transfer the image data is transmitted to the external device. In S455, the image data from the external memory are received via the external device and the image data thus received are temporarily stored in the buffer memory. Then, in S460, the image data stored in the buffer memory are transferred and stored into the memory card (Paragraph 76).

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas and Kusaka, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have selectively receive picture images from the external device based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the external device and wherein upon receipt of an image selection request, the host display transmits the displayed image to the wireless video network, the image subsequently

received by the requesting remote device on the network in order to receive the images based on a user selection and interests and not all the images thereby using the bandwidth efficiently.

Haas in view of Kusaka fails to teach UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals.

However Schell teaches a UWB transceiver (Paragraphs 18-22, figures 1 and 2) that has a UWB PHY unit 101 having an analog RF circuit 105 coupled to an antenna 106 and used to send and receive UWB signals. PHY circuit also has a bandpass filter 205 (figure 2) for band limiting pulses for transmission into the wireless channel (Paragraph 22). Kusaka also teaches a UWB MAC unit (102) used to which sends fine timing information to precision timing generator 202 and is used to provide highly accurate and reliable timing signal for use with UWB signaling (Paragraph 22). Therefore synchronization for communications and sensing of the external device is provided with an external device and to set up a communication link between the transceiver and external device by demodulation and decoding of received signals in receiver/ demodulator 206.

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kusaka and Schell, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication

link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals in order to provide highly accurate and reliable timing signal for use with UWB signaling which draws substantially less power than prior art (Paragraph 5).

[Claim 2]

Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transceiver, the one or more remote devices operable to wirelessly retransmit stored picture or video images to the host display and to selectively receive picture or video images from the host display based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the host display (Paragraphs 25 and 29 teach ordering images to the host display). It would be inherent that a digital camera will inherently have a viewfinder or a display that acts as a viewfinder in order to confirm the image that is being captured.

[Claim 3]

Haas teaches wherein the digital camera unit of one or more of the remote devices is operable to capture live video images (Paragraph 9 discloses real time viewing of images).

[Claim 4]

Haas teaches wherein the host display system and the remote device is operable to communicate and display the live video images (Paragraph 9).

[Claim 5]

Haas teaches wherein the host display and the one or more remote devices are operable to communicate using a UWB signal directly between one another exclusive of a wide area network (Paragraph 13 and 27).

[Claim 6]

Haas teaches wherein the host display is operable to directly upload and display the picture or video images from one of the remote devices (Paragraph 12 and figure 1 clearly shows that the combination of 104 and 114 is connected directly to remote devices).

[Claims 13 and 14]

Haas teaches wherein the host display comprises one of a PC and an LCD or video projector for display of one or more picture or video images uploaded from one of the remote devices (Paragraphs 12-14 and 28).

[Claim 33]

Haas teaches a wireless display device (figure 1, combination of 104 and 110) for displaying picture or video images on a host display unit having a UWB transceiver operating as a UWB host, the image data received over an Ultra-Wideband (UWB) wireless signal directly from a UWB remote device (Paragraphs 9, 11, 13, 27 and 28, figures 1-5, specifically figures 1 and 4), the wireless display device comprising:

the host display unit (figure 1, combination of 104 and 110) for presentation of the picture or video images; and

Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transceiver. Haas further teaches wherein the image transceiver selectively operable to transmit or receive the captured picture or video images over a UWB

wireless signal directly communicating with a host display (Paragraph 13, 14, 27-29), the receiving of the picture or video images based on receipt by the host display of an image selection request from the wireless device (Paragraphs 25 and 29 teach ordering images to the host display);

wherein the remote UWB device captures and transmits the picture or video images to the wireless display device (e.g. Paragraphs 29, 35-39, figures 3-5).

Haas fails to teach selectively receive picture or video images from the host display unit based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the host display unit and wherein upon receipt of an image selection request, the host display transmits the displayed image to the wireless video network, the image subsequently received by the requesting remote device on the network and a UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals.

However Kusaka teaches an electronic camera 100 that is in wireless communication with mobile terminal 200 (external device) having an internal memory 210 (Paragraph 43). Kusaka teaches in figure 6 a method for image reception processing. Kusaka teaches that information indicating that there are image data having been transferred to an external device on a temporary basis is displayed at the display unit as thumbnail images (Paragraphs 72 and 73). Kusaka further teaches a decision is made as to whether or not the photographer has selected an

image from the plurality of thumbnail images on display through the setting button, and the operation proceeds to S430 if a thumbnail image has been selected (Paragraph 74). Kusaka also teaches that the transmission recipient information and the image identification information are transmitted to the external device and also, a transfer request to transfer the image data is transmitted to the external device. In S455, the image data from the external memory are received via the external device and the image data thus received are temporarily stored in the buffer memory. Then, in S460, the image data stored in the buffer memory are transferred and stored into the memory card (Paragraph 76).

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas and Kusaka, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have selectively receive picture images from the external device based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the external device and wherein upon receipt of an image selection request, the host display transmits the displayed image to the wireless video network, the image subsequently received by the requesting remote device on the network in order to receive the images based on a user selection and interests and not all the images thereby using the bandwidth efficiently.

Haas in view of Kusaka fails to teach UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals.

However Schell teaches a UWB transceiver (Paragraphs 18-22, figures 1 and 2) that has a UWB PHY unit 101 having an analog RF circuit 105 coupled to an antenna 106 and used to send and receive UWB signals. PHY circuit also has a bandpass filter 205 (figure 2) for band limiting pulses for transmission into the wireless channel (Paragraph 22). Kusaka also teaches a UWB MAC unit (102) used to which sends fine timing information to precision timing generator 202 and is used to provide highly accurate and reliable timing signal for use with UWB signaling (Paragraph 22). Therefore synchronization for communications and sensing of the external device is provided with an external device and to set up a communication link between the transceiver and external device by demodulation and decoding of received signals in receiver/ demodulator 206.

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kusaka and Schell, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals in order to provide highly accurate and reliable timing signal for use with UWB signaling which draws substantially less power than prior art (Paragraph 5).

[Claim 34]

Haas teaches viewing images remotely on a projector which is read as a television (Paragraph 14).

[Claims 35 and 36]

Haas teaches wherein the host display comprises one of a computer and a liquid crystal display or video projector for display of one or more picture or video images uploaded from one of the remote devices (Paragraphs 12-14 and 28).

[Claim 37]

Haas teaches wherein the host display is a video projector that is substantially larger display than the display of the wireless device (Paragraph 14).

4. Claims 7-12, 26, 29 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haas et al. (US PG-PUB # 2004/0012810), Kusaka (US PG-PUB # 20020093575), Schell (US PG-PUB # 20040071249) and further in view of Kim (US Patent # 6,535,239).

[Claim 7]

Haas, Kusaka and Schell fail to teach wherein the host display is operable to directly upload and display the picture or video images from one of the wireless telephones. However Kim teaches a wireless communication device that has the functionality of a camera as well as telephone and is used to upload the images to a remote device as shown in figures 4c and figure 4e (col. 6 line 50-col. 7 line 7).

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kusaka, Schell and Kim, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have used the wireless telephone to upload images to the host display of Haas in order to have a device that is multifunctional and has the increased capability of functioning as a phone and a camera.

[Claim 8]

Haas, Kusaka and Schell fail wherein the one or more remote devices are one or more wireless telephones. However Kim teaches wherein the remote device is a wireless communication device having an audio and video communication capability and is therefore considered a wireless telephone (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 5 lines 26-62, figures 1-3). Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kusaka, Schell and Kim, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have wherein the remote device is a wireless communication device as a wireless telephone in order to have a device that is multifunctional and has the increased capability of functioning as a phone and a camera.

[Claim 9]

Kim teaches wherein one or more of the wireless telephones is operable to receive the picture or video images directly from another of the wireless telephones (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 5 lines 26-62, figures 1-3). Haas teaches using a UWB signal (Paragraph 27).

[Claim 10]

Kim teaches wherein one or more of the wireless telephones have a digital camera unit, the wireless telephone operable to transmit the picture or video images (col. 4 lines 7-31).

[Claim 11]

Kim teaches wherein one of the wireless telephones is operable to receive and display the picture or video images captured by the digital camera unit downloaded directly from a remote device (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 5 lines 26-62, figures 1-3, as shown in figure 4c col. 6 line 50-col. 7 line 7). Haas teaches a host display transmitting and receiving images using a UWB signal (Paragraph 27).

[Claim 12]

Kim teaches wherein one of the cellphones is operable to directly download and display the picture or video images using the UWB signal directly from another of the wireless telephones (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 5 lines 26-62, figures 1-3). Haas teaches using a UWB signal (Paragraph 27).

[Claims 26 and 31]

Haas teaches a wireless device (digital camera 102 as shown in figure 1) for communicating picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal (Paragraphs 9, 13, 14 and 27), the wireless device comprising:

a digital camera unit (figure 1, digital camera 102) for capturing the picture or video images (Paragraph 11). Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transceiver. Haas further teaches wherein the image transceiver selectively operable to transmit or receive the captured picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal directly communicating with a host display (Paragraph 13, 14, 27-29), the receiving of the picture or video images based on receipt by the host display of an image selection request from the wireless device (Paragraphs 25 and 29 teach ordering images to the host display);

and wherein upon subsequent receipt of an image selection request from the wireless device or another wireless device (e.g. Paragraphs 29 and 30 teaches upon image ordering form one or another participant is accessed remotely or locally).

Haas fails to teach wherein the wireless device is a telephone having a local display for local presentation of the captured picture or video images and wherein the wireless device captures the picture or video images for display on the local display and selectively receive

picture or video images from the host display unit based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the host display unit and wherein upon receipt of an image selection request, the host display transmits the displayed image to the wireless video network, the image subsequently received by the requesting remote device on the network and a UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals.

Haas fails to teach selectively receive picture or video images from the host display unit based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the host display unit and wherein upon receipt of an image selection request, the host display transmits the displayed image to the wireless video network, the image subsequently received by the requesting remote device on the network and a UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals.

However Kusaka teaches an electronic camera 100 that is in wireless communication with mobile terminal 200 (external device) having an internal memory 210 (Paragraph 43). Kusaka teaches in figure 6 a method for image reception processing. Kusaka teaches that

information indicating that there are image data having been transferred to an external device on a temporary basis is displayed at the display unit as thumbnail images (Paragraphs 72 and 73). Kusaka further teaches a decision is made as to whether or not the photographer has selected an image from the plurality of thumbnail images on display through the setting button, and the operation proceeds to S430 if a thumbnail image has been selected (Paragraph 74). Kusaka also teaches that the transmission recipient information and the image identification information are transmitted to the external device and also, a transfer request to transfer the image data is transmitted to the external device. In S455, the image data from the external memory are received via the external device and the image data thus received are temporarily stored in the buffer memory. Then, in S460, the image data stored in the buffer memory are transferred and stored into the memory card (Paragraph 76).

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas and Kusaka, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have selectively receive picture images from the external device based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the external device and wherein upon receipt of an image selection request, the host display transmits the displayed image to the wireless video network, the image subsequently received by the requesting remote device on the network in order to receive the images based on a user selection and interests and not all the images thereby using the bandwidth efficiently.

Haas in view of Kusaka fail to teach UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to

and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals.

However Schell teaches a UWB transceiver (Paragraphs 18-22, figures 1 and 2) that has a UWB PHY unit 101 having an analog RF circuit 105 coupled to an antenna 106 and used to send and receive UWB signals. PHY circuit also has a bandpass filter 205 (figure 2) for band limiting pulses for transmission into the wireless channel (Paragraph 22). Kusaka also teaches a UWB MAC unit (102) used to which sends fine timing information to precision timing generator 202 and is used to provide highly accurate and reliable timing signal for use with UWB signaling (Paragraph 22). Therefore synchronization for communications and sensing of the external device is provided with an external device and to set up a communication link between the transceiver and external device by demodulation and decoding of received signals in receiver/ demodulator 206.

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kusaka and Schell, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals in order to provide highly accurate and reliable timing signal for use with UWB signaling which draws substantially less power than prior art (Paragraph 5).

Haas, Kusaka and Schell fail to teach wherein the wireless device is a telephone.

However Kim teaches a wireless communication device having an audio and video communication capability and is therefore considered a wireless telephone having a local display 36 used for local presentation of the picture or video images (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 6 line 50- 56, figure 1 and 4c). Kim further teaches that the wireless communication device is used to upload the images to a remote device as shown in figures 4c and figure 4e (col. 6 line 50-col. 7 line 7).

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kusaka and Schell and Kim, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have wireless device is a telephone having a local display for local presentation of the captured picture or video images and wherein the wireless device captures the picture or video images for display on the local display in order for the user to confirm the quality of images before the images are stored.

[Claim 29]

Haas teaches wherein the host display is a video projector that is substantially larger display than the display of the wireless device (Paragraph 14).

5. Claims 16-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haas et al. (US PG-PUB # 2004/0012810), Kusaka (US PG-PUB # 20020093575),Schell (US PG-PUB # 20040071249), Kim (US Patent # 6,535,239) and further in view of Heberling (US PG-PUB # 2003/0214967).

[Claims 16, 19, 21 and 24]

Haas teaches a wireless device for directly communicating picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal with a host display (Paragraphs 9, 11, 13, 14 and 27) that receives images remotely and is therefore a television, the wireless device comprising:

Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transceiver;

wherein one of the wireless devices captures and transmits the picture or video images to another wireless device or a host display (e.g. Paragraphs 29, 35-39, figures 3-5).

Haas fails to teach wherein a display for local presentation is a wireless telephone having a local display for local presentation of the captured picture or video images and wherein the wireless device captures the picture or video images for display on the local display and selectively receive picture or video images from the host display unit based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the host display unit and wherein upon receipt of an image selection request, the host display transmits the displayed image to the wireless video network, the image subsequently received by the requesting remote device on the network and a UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals.

However Kusaka teaches an electronic camera 100 that is in wireless communication with mobile terminal 200 (external device) having an internal memory 210 (Paragraph 43). Kusaka teaches in figure 6 a method for image reception processing. Kusaka teaches that information indicating that there are image data having been transferred to an external device on a temporary basis is displayed at the display unit as thumbnail images (Paragraphs 72 and 73).

Kusaka further teaches a decision is made as to whether or not the photographer has selected an image from the plurality of thumbnail images on display through the setting button, and the operation proceeds to S430 if a thumbnail image has been selected (Paragraph 74). Kusaka also teaches that the transmission recipient information and the image identification information are transmitted to the external device and also, a transfer request to transfer the image data is transmitted to the external device. In S455, the image data from the external memory are received via the external device and the image data thus received are temporarily stored in the buffer memory. Then, in S460, the image data stored in the buffer memory are transferred and stored into the memory card (Paragraph 76).

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas and Kusaka, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have selectively receive picture images from the external device based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the external device and wherein upon receipt of an image selection request, the host display transmits the displayed image to the wireless video network, the image subsequently received by the requesting remote device on the network in order to receive the images based on a user selection and interests and not all the images thereby using the bandwidth efficiently.

Haas in view of Kusaka fail to teach UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals.

However Schell teaches a UWB transceiver (Paragraphs 18-22, figures 1 and 2) that has a UWB PHY unit 101 having an analog RF circuit 105 coupled to an antenna 106 and used to send and receive UWB signals. PHY circuit also has a bandpass filter 205 (figure 2) for band limiting pulses for transmission into the wireless channel (Paragraph 22). Kusaka also teaches a UWB MAC unit (102) used to which sends fine timing information to precision timing generator 202 and is used to provide highly accurate and reliable timing signal for use with UWB signaling (Paragraph 22). Therefore synchronization for communications and sensing of the external device is provided with an external device and to set up a communication link between the transceiver and external device by demodulation and decoding of received signals in receiver/ demodulator 206.

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kusaka and Schell, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have UWB image transceiver, comprising a UWB MAC unit for support of the UWB protocol used to sense the UWB host and synchronize communications with the UWB host, to set up a communication link between the UWB host and one of the remote devices for uploading and downloading the picture and video image data to and from the UWB host, respectively and a UWB PHY unit having baseband and RF hardware coupled to an antenna and used to send and receive UWB signals in order to provide highly accurate and reliable timing signal for use with UWB signaling which draws substantially less power than prior art (Paragraph 5).

Haas, Kusaka and Schell fail to teach wherein the wireless device is a telephone wherein the wireless device is selectively operable to receive or transmit the picture or video images over

a UWB wireless signal directly communicating with another wireless device based on receipt of an image selection request from the receiving wireless device.

However Kim teaches a wireless communication device having an audio and video communication capability and is therefore considered a wireless telephone having a local display 36 used for local presentation of the picture or video images (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 6 line 50- 56, figure 1 and 4c). Kim further teaches that the wireless communication device is used to upload the images to a remote device as shown in figures 4c and figure 4e (col. 6 line 50-col. 7 line 7).

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kusaka and Schell and Kim, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have wireless device is a telephone having a local display for local presentation of the captured picture or video images and wherein the wireless device captures the picture or video images for display on the local display in order for the user to confirm the quality of images before the images are stored.

Haas, Kusaka, Schell and Kim fail to teach wherein the wireless device is selectively operable to receive or transmit the picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal directly communicating with another wireless device based on receipt of an image selection request from the receiving wireless device.

However Heberling teaches wireless devices 321-325 that are directly connected to each other and to a piconet coordinator 310 and may be a camera, personal data assistant or other personal wireless device over a UWB network (figure 3, Paragraphs 2 and 10). It is noted that a personal wireless device also includes a cellular telephone or any other kind of wireless phones as taught in Kim and implicitly taught in Heberling. Heberling further teaches that each device

310, 321-325 may send one or more packets of data, and may request an acknowledgement frame indicating that the packet was successfully received.

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kusaka, Kim and Heberling, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to have been motivated to have wireless device is selectively operable to receive or transmit the picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal directly communicating with another wireless device based on receipt of an image selection request from the receiving wireless device in order to transmit the image signals from one point to other successfully.

[Claims 17 and 22]

Kim teaches wherein one of the wireless telephones is operable to receive and display the picture or video images captured by the digital camera unit downloaded directly from a remote device (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 5 lines 26-62, figures 1-3, as shown in figure 4c col. 6 line 50-col. 7 line 7). Haas teaches a host display transmitting and receiving images using a UWB signal (Paragraph 27). Heberling teaches wireless devices 321-325 that are directly connected to each other and to a piconet coordinator 310 and may be a camera, personal data assistant or other personal wireless device over a UWB network (figure 3, Paragraphs 2 and 10).

[Claims 18 and 23]

Kim teaches a wireless telephone having a microphone 25 and speaker 26 for two-way audio communications with another wireless device (col. 4 lines 7-23). Heberling teaches wireless devices 321-325 that are directly connected to each other and to a piconet coordinator 310 and may be a camera, personal data assistant or other personal wireless device over a UWB network (figure 3, Paragraphs 2 and 10). It is noted that a personal wireless device also includes a cellular

telephone or any other kind of wireless phones as taught in Kim and implicitly taught in Heberling.

[Claims 20 and 25]

Haas teaches wherein the host display is a video projector that is substantially larger display than the display of the wireless device (Paragraph 14). Kusaka teaches an electronic camera 100 that is in wireless communication with mobile terminal 200 (external device) having an internal memory 210 (Paragraph 43). Kusaka teaches in figure 6 a method for image reception processing. Kusaka teaches that information indicating that there are image data having been transferred to an external device on a temporary basis is displayed at the display unit as thumbnail images (Paragraphs 72 and 73). Kusaka further teaches a decision is made as to whether or not the photographer has selected an image from the plurality of thumbnail images on display through the setting button, and the operation proceeds to S430 if a thumbnail image has been selected (Paragraph 74). Kusaka also teaches that the transmission recipient information and the image identification information are transmitted to the external device and also, a transfer request to transfer the image data is transmitted to the external device. In S455, the image data from the external memory are received via the external device and the image data thus received are temporarily stored in the buffer memory. Then, in S460, the image data stored in the buffer memory are transferred and stored into the memory card (Paragraph 76).

6. Claims 27 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haas et al. (US PG-PUB # 2004/0012810), Kusaka (US PG-PUB # 20020093575),Schell (US PG-PUB # 20040071249), Kim (US Patent # 6,535,239) and further in view of Liu (US PG-PUB # 2004/0061773).

[Claim 27]

Kim teaches a wireless telephone having a microphone 25 and speaker 26 for two-way audio communications with another wireless device (col. 4 lines 7-23). Haas, Kusaka, Schell in view of Kim fail to teach if the wireless communication device is a cellular device communicating with a display device. However Liu teaches an ITTDC (An Image Transceiving Telephone with Integrated Digital Camera 40) communicating with an electronic device 80 (figure 1) having a display. Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kusaka, Schell, Kim and Liu, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have a cellphone devices communicating with a display device in order to have a device with multifunction capability that can capture images as well as communicate voice and video wirelessly.

[Claim 30]

Haas teaches viewing images remotely on a projector which is read as a television (Paragraph 14). Haas in view of Kim fail to teach if the wireless communication device is a cellular device communicating with a display device. However Liu teaches an ITTDC (An Image Transceiving Telephone with Integrated Digital Camera 40) communicating with an electronic device 80 (figure 1) having a display. Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kim and Liu, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have a cellphone devices communicating with a display device in order to have a device with multifunction capability that can capture images as well as communicate voice and video wirelessly.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 15, 28, 32 and 38 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

8. Claims 39 and 41-43 are allowed. The prior art fails to teach or suggest sensing a requesting cellular telephone; transmitting an image download request to the host display from the requesting cellular telephone; requesting a download of the picture or video images currently displayed on the host display unit; waiting for an acknowledgement from the host display unit for the download; transmitting to the requesting cellular telephone, the acknowledgement for the download; downloading the picture or video images over the UWB wireless signal to the requesting cellular telephone using a UWB time-slot assigned by the UWB host; receiving and storing the picture or video images in a local memory of the requesting cellular telephone.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yogesh K. Aggarwal whose telephone number is (571) 272-7360. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00AM-5:30PM.

10. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lin Ye can be reached on (571)-272-7372. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

11. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

YKA
October 13, 2007

LIN YE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER